

**New Records of Longicorn Beetles from China with the  
Descriptions of a New Subgenus and Two New  
Species (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)**

LIZHONG HUA

Institute of Entomology, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, China.

---

*Abstract.* — Eight species of longicorn beetles are reported as new to China. Two new species, *Apriona chemsaki* and *Thylactus pulawskii*, and a new subgenus, *Cristapriona*, erected for the former, are described and figured.

---

This paper is a result of my research at the University of California, Berkeley; California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; American Museum of Natural History, New York; and National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. from November 1985 through March 1986. Several hundred undetermined Chinese specimens were brought along for study. Eight species are reported as new from China for the first time. Two new species are described and figured. The specimens treated herein belong to the following institutions:

AAG, Agricultural Academy of Guangxi, Nanning, China;

AG, Academy of Guangxi, Nanning, China;

GIF, Guangdong Institute of Forestry Sciences, Guangzhou, China;

IEZU, Institute of Entomology, Zhongshan University, Guangzhou, China;

JAU, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang, China;

KZPQO, Kunming Zoology and Plant Quarantine Office, P.R.C., Kunming, China.

***Cristapriona* Hua, NEW SUBGENUS**

Elytra with two distinct longitudinal ridges on the disk and with a tubercle on the humeral angle. Third antennal segment distinctly longer than the fourth.

*Name derivation.* — The name is a combination of the generic name *Apriona* and of the prefix *Crist-* which refers to the longitudinal ridges on the disk of the elytra.

*Type species.* — *Apriona chemsaki* Hua, n. sp.

This new subgenus is closely related to the nominate subgenus *Apriona* (*Apriona*) Chevrolat (Breuning, 1949; Gilmour, 1958) by the immaculate elytra and by the third antennal segment distinctly longer than the fourth. *Cristapriona* differs from the subgenus *Apriona* by possessing tubercles instead of spines on the humeral angles and by the distinct longitudinal ridges of the elytra.

***Apriona* (*Cristapriona*) *chemsaki* Hua, NEW SPECIES**

(Fig. 1)

*Name derivation.* — Named in honor of Dr. John A. Chemsak of the University of California, Berkeley.

*Male.* — Form large, oblong; integument black; pubescence golden, moderately



Figure 1. *Apriona (Cristapriona) chemsaki* Hua, n. sp., holotype male. (Photograph by T. W. Davies.)

dense, long on the undersurface; head with frons longer than broad; antennae extending about three segments beyond the elytra, scape thick, dorsally plane, third segment longer than fourth, segments clothed with yellow-brown pubescence, sparsely fringed beneath, third segment whitish annulate at basal  $\frac{1}{4}$ , fourth annulate at basal  $\frac{1}{2}$  and remaining segments at basal  $\frac{3}{5}$ . Pronotum transverse, broader than long, with acute lateral spines; apex with deeply transverse groove, base with two transverse grooves; disk with several transverse grooves and about five irregular rugae; mesosternum whitish pubescent at middle. Scutellum broadly rounded. Elytra elongate, subparallel behind humeri; humeri tuberculate; each elytron with two longitudinal ridges extending almost to apex, the outer pair

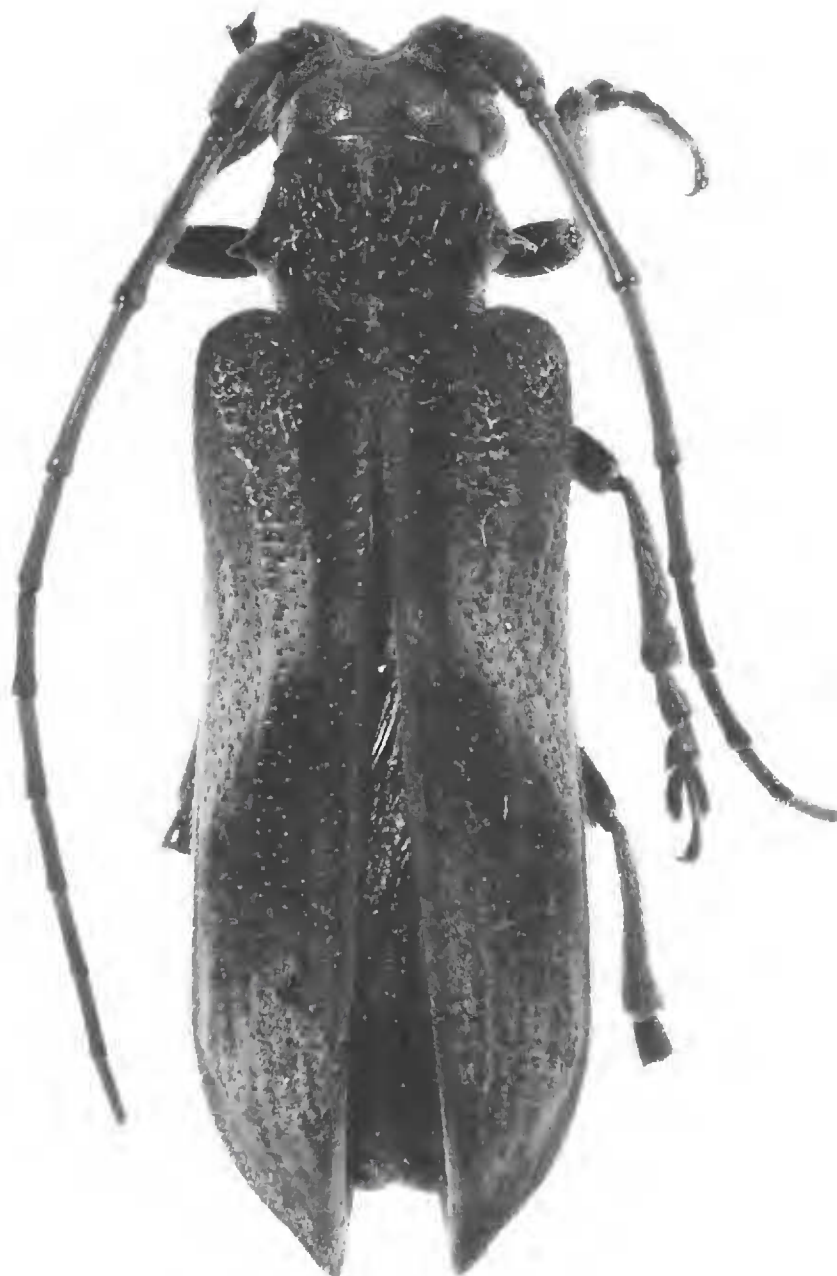


Figure 2. *Thylactus pulawskii* Hua, n. sp., holotype female. (Photograph by S. M. Middleton.)

longer; basal  $\frac{1}{3}$  with numerous glabrous tubercles, those on humeri, at the base of suture, and at the bases of the ridges, larger; margins and suture (except basally) with whitish pubescence; apices obliquely truncate, angles strongly spinose, sutural pair longer. Legs whitish pubescent, tibiae and tarsi with dark brown setae.

Length, 36.00 mm; width, 10.00 mm.

*Holotype male*.—China: Jiangxi: Liantang, VII.1956 (type depository: Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang, China; temporarily deposited at Zhongshan University).

***Thylactus pulawskii* Hua, NEW SPECIES**

(Fig. 2)

*Name derivation*.—Named in honor of Dr. Wojciech J. Pulawski of the California Academy of Sciences.

*Female*.—Body near oblong, parallel, acute apically. Dark brown, clothed with golden-yellow to dark-brown pubescence, labrum, clypeus, the basal half of mandibles, maxillary palpi and labial palpi red brown, the apical half of mandibles pitchy black, legs and ventral surface dark brown. The lateral margins of pronotum silver-white pubescent, the underside of prothorax black-brown pubescent. Scutellum covered with brownish pubescence. Elytra with dark brown longitudinal

bands on each side of suture extending from base to about  $\frac{1}{3}$ , band broadening and extending toward but not reaching lateral margins, areas anterior to margins of divergent bands broadly pale, base finely, densely brownish pubescent, apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  behind median band brownish pubescent. Humeri dark pubescent beneath.

Frons transverse, sparsely punctate; eyes coarsely faceted, inferior lobes as long as the genae below; antennal tubercles widely separated; vertex shallowly depressed. Antennae slightly shorter than body, 3rd segment slightly longer than 4th, 4th distinctly longer than scape. Pronotum transverse, centrally with a ridged longitudinal line, lateral lines of disk with about nine irregular, oblique rugae, large pocklike punctures scattered between the rugae, each puncture with a small tubercle at center, tubercles each bearing a brownish seta; sides acutely tuberculate behind middle. Scutellum tongue-shaped. Elytra three times as long as head and prothorax together, slightly narrowed at basal  $\frac{1}{3}$ , the sutural angles acute, each elytron with a shallow costa near suture extending from base and ending before apex, an arcuate costa extending from humerus and two costae beginning behind humeri and ending before apex; basal punctures coarse, separated, punctures behind middle smaller, arranged between the costae. Legs short, finely, densely pubescent. Abdomen minutely punctate, finely, densely pubescent; last sternite emarginate at apex.

Length, 28.00 mm; width, 8.00 mm.

*Holotype female*. —China: Guangxi: Lungsheng, at light, 1,000 m, 20.VI.1984, Li Jun (Academy of Guangxi, Nanning, China; temporarily deposited at Zhongshan University).

This new species differs from *Thylactus analis* Franz, 1954, *T. simulans* Gahan, 1890 and *T. chinensis* Kriesche, 1924 (Breuning, 1950) in having the sutural angles acute and not expanded into lobes, the body pubescence is fine and short instead of thick and long. It differs from *T. densepunctatus* Chiang et Li (1984) from China by having the sutural angles of the elytra acute instead of truncate.

#### NEW RECORDS OF LONGICORN BEETLES FROM CHINA

##### Cerambycinae

##### Callichromatini Lacordaire

##### 1. *Chloridolum jeanoinei* (Pic, 1932)

*Material examined*. —China: Guangdong: 1, Lungmen, 9.VI.1980 (GIF); 1, Hainan Island (Jianfengling), 19.V.1985 (IEZU); Guangxi: 2, Tienling, 12.VI.1981 (AAG).

*Distribution*. —Laos, Vietnam and China.

##### 2. *Acrocyrtidus argenteofasciatus* Pic, 1903

*Material examined*. —China: Guangdong: 1, Hainan Island (Jianfengling), 18.III.1982 (IEZU).

*Distribution*. —Vietnam and China.

##### Lamiinae

##### Mesosini Thomson

##### 3. *Mesosa indica* Breuning, 1935

*Material examined*. —China: Yunnan: 1, Yuangjiang, VII.1983 (KZPQO).

*Distribution*. —India, Sri Lanka, Burma and China.

4. *Mutatocoptops alboapicalis* Pic, 1925

*Material examined.*—China: Yunnan: 1 (KZPQO).

*Distribution.*—Malaysia, Indonesia, Laos and China.

## Pteropliini Thomson

5. *Pterolamia strandi* Breuning, 1935

*Material examined.*—China: Guangdong: 2, Hainan Island (Jianfengling), 30.VI.1981, 7.IV.1983 (IEZU).

*Distribution.*—Original locality unknown, China.

## Agniini Thomson

6. *Monochamus tonkinensis* Breuning, 1935

*Material examined.*—China: Guangdong: 1, Foshan, 20.V.1981 (GIF).

*Distribution.*—Vietnam and China.

## Acanthocini Lacordaire

7. *Exocentrus guttulatus alboguttata* Fisher, 1925

*Material examined.*—China: Guangxi: 1, Lungzhou, 18.V.1982 (AAG).

*Distribution.*—Philippines and China.

## Saperdini Mulsant

8. *Oberea hebescens* Bates, 1873

*Material examined.*—China: Jiangsu: 1, Xiashu, 30.V.1936 (IEZU).

*Distribution.*—U.S.A. and China.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to many persons for their help with this work. Prof. Zhang Shi-meï (JAU) and Mr. Li Jun (AG) loaned the respective holotypes described in this paper. I am grateful to Dr. John A. Chemsak of the University of California, Berkeley; Dr. Wojciech J. Pulawski, Dr. David H. Kavanaugh, Dr. Norman D. Penny, Mr. Vincent F. Lee, Mr. Thomas W. Davies, Ms. Susan M. Middleton and Mrs. L. Gail Freihofer of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; Dr. Lee H. Herman and Mr. Sarfraz Lodhi of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; and Dr. Terry L. Erwin, Dr. Richard E. White, Dr. Theodore J. Spilman and Mr. Gary F. Hevel of the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. for their hospitality and help during my visits to their museums.

## LITERATURE CITED

- Breuning, S. 1949. Notes systematiques sur les Lamiaires. Bull. Inst. Royal Sci. Natur. Belg., 25(39): 1–32.
- . 1950. Revision des "Xylorhixini." Longicornia, 1:379–410.
- Chiang, S.-N., and L.-S. Li. 1984. Three new longicorn beetles from Yunnan, China (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Entomotaxonomia, 6(2/3):97–101.
- Franz, E. 1954. Die Xylorhizini des Senckenberg-Museums (Ins. Col. Ceramb.). Senck. Biol., 35 (1/2):91–98.
- Gilmour, E. F. 1958. Revision of the genus *Apriona* Chevrolat (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Batocerini). Idea 11(2/3):35–83, pls. I–V; 11(4):93–131.